branches, religious groups, political and other study circles and cultural societies must study Indian affairs seriously and establish contacts with representatives of their particular interest in India.

Above all, there is a real need for the revision of school textbooks and the impartial teaching of Indian history. This is something that the L.C.C. could do, even if the public schools are not ready to take the lead. Again, the establishment of chairs of Indian studies, with first-class Indians occupying them, at our leading universities would be useful. Oxford has already done this. Perhaps the most useful thing would be the starting of a Society for Cultural Relations with India, which, without interfering with such organisations as the India League or the Indian Conciliation Group, would work for a better understanding and appreciation of India in Britain. An art exhibition on the lines of the Chinese and Persian exhibitions at Burlington House would be valuable, and I understand that something of the kind is being considered. The translation of the best vernacular literature would also be valuable. Unless there is a respect for India as a basis, political understanding will not follow.

At the Haripura Congress it was made quite clear that the Indian people have no desire to be involved in an Imperialist War, but that they are ready to co-operate as a free people in the maintenance of peace and international justice. India can read the signs of the times and she believes, rightly or wrongly, that Britain has never been so weak. Indians study the tortuous contradictions of British foreign policy and see in it a symptom of decline. They.believe that their liberation is within sight. Can we do the right thing by India? It is a political necessity as well as a moral duty. There is a beginning of new relations with Ireland. What of India?

The present federal scheme satisfies no one, not even the Liberals. Lord Lothian seems to have realised that British